

09/889130

~~FILE=REGISTRY~~ ENTERED AT 11:39:53 ON 24 FEB 2003

L1 3 S POLYAMIDE RESIN/CN 5
E POLYACETAL RESIN/CN 5
E SULFONE AMIDE/CN 5
E SULFONIC ACID ESTER/CN 5
E SULFONAMIDE/CN 5
L2 1 S E3
E PHOPHAZENE/CN 5
E PERMETHRIN/CN 5
L3 1 S E3
E PYRETHROID/CN 5
E PYRETHROIDS/CN 5
E PYRETHRIN/CN 5
L4 2 S E3
L5 3 S L3 OR L4

- Key terms

~~FILE=HCAPLUS~~ ENTERED AT 11:42:14 ON 24 FEB 2003

L1 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYAMIDE RESIN ?/CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SULFONAMIDE/CN
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PERMETHRIN/CN
L4 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PYRETHRIN/CN
L5 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR L4
L6 20181 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR (POLYAMIDE OR
POLYACETAL OR POLY(W) (AMIDE OR ACETAL)) (S) RESIN
L7 83459 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR (SULFON## OR
SULPHON## OR CARBOXYLIC OR CO2H) (5A) AMIDE OR (SULFON##
OR SULPHON## OR PHOSPHORIC OR CARBOXYLIC OR CO2H OR
H3PO4) (5A) ESTER OR PHOSPHAZENE OR SULFONAMIDE OR
SULPHONAMIDE
L8 291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L7
L9 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND (L5 OR PERMETHRIN
OR PYRETHROID? OR PYRETHRIN OR PESTICID? OR INSECTICID?
OR (ANIMAL OR INSECT? OR PEST?) (S) (CONTROL? OR REPEL?))

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:493321 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:85627

TITLE: Resin compositions for **repelling** and
controlling small pests

INVENTOR(S): Tabuchi, Akira; Tani, Kiyozumi; Inubushi,
Akiyoshi; Kamada, Atushi; Kamei, Masaharu;
Igarashi, Osamu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Otsuka Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Earth
Biochemical Co., Ltd.; Nikko Kogyo Kabushiki
Kaisha

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000041564	A1	20000720	WO 2000-JP160	20000114
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,				

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NL, PT, SE
JP 2000212005 A2 20000802 JP 1999-9743 19990118
EP 1145632 A1 20011017 EP 2000-900400 20000114
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, FI
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-9743 A 19990118
WO 2000-JP160 W 20000114
AB Resin compns. for **controlling** small
animals contain (A) at least one resin selected
from **polyamide resins** and **polyacetal**
resins, (B) at least one compd. selected from
sulfonamide derivs., sulfonate derivs., phosphate derivs.,
phosphagen derivs., carboxamide derivs. and carboxylate derivs. and
(C) a chem. having an effect of **controlling** small
animals. These compns. are effective in **repelling**
insects and small creatures from industrial equipment like
computers and telecommunication equipment.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:174840 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:167914
TITLE: Molded products containing dicarboxylic acid
dialkyl esters for **pest**
control
INVENTOR(S): Suyama, Tomyoshi; Tsuruoka, Masafumi; Muramatsu,
Takahiro; Hasegawa, Mieko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daiwa Kagaku Kogyo Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09003241	A2	19970107	JP 1995-176905	19950621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-176905	19950621
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:167914				

AB Molded products with superior **repellency** of ticks and
insect pests are obtained, with superior safety,
without a decrease in effectiveness through thermal decompn., and
without changes in resin properties or emission of offensive odor,
by mixing .gtoreq.1 dialkyl ester of the formula $ROOC(CH_2)_nCOOR$,
where R = C1-8 satd. alkyl and n = 5-8, in a thermoplastic resin
melt. The repellents are useful for carpets, clothing, etc. Thus,
1% di-Bu sebacate as the repellent was added to nylon 6, and the
compn. was extruded to make a 30-.mu. thick film with 99% tick
repellency.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
'JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PROMT, CABA, AGRICOLA, CROPU, CROPB, LIFESCI'
ENTERED AT 11:53:59 ON 24 FEB 2003)

L10 11 S L9
L11: 11 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:467781 PROMT
TITLE: Chemical tradenames. (F-P).(list of chemical companies throughout the world with contact data)(Industry Overview)(Cover Story)
SOURCE: Chemical Week, (27 Sep 2002) Vol. 164, No. 38, pp. 486(12).
ISSN: ISSN: 0009-272X.
PUBLISHER: Chemical Week Associates
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 18020

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB F-1000, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 3600, 4400: Aluminum hydroxide dried gel -- Reheis Inc

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2002 Chemical Week Associates

Subscription: \$99.00 per year. Published weekly. P.O. Box 7721, Riverton, NJ 08077-9021.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:467667 PROMT
TITLE: Petrochemicals: from dyestuffs to hydrocarbons and NPRA.(Brief Article)
AUTHOR(S): Spitz, Peter H.
SOURCE: Chemical Week, (18 Sep 2002) Vol. 164, No. 36, pp. SS62(12).
ISSN: ISSN: 0009-272X.
PUBLISHER: Chemical Week Associates
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 7735

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB From the dramatic discovery of synthetic dyestuffs in the 1850s, to the rise of refinery-based petrochemicals in the 1920s and the high-tech polymers and fibers of the post-war era, the petrochemical industry has a long history of transforming scientific and other challenges into industrial and economic success.

THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2002 Chemical Week Associates

Subscription: \$99.00 per year. Published weekly. P.O. Box 7721, Riverton, NJ 08077-9021.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-463101 [49] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-131535
TITLE: Formulations for the controlled release of active ingredients such as pesticides, comprise active ingredient dispersed in matrix polymer, and plasticizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A97 C03 C07
INVENTOR(S): ASRAR, J; ESSINGER, J F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MONS) MONSANTO TECHNOLOGY LLC; (ASRA-I) ASRAR J;
(ESSI-I) ESSINGER J F
COUNTRY COUNT: 97

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002021913	A2	20020321	(200249)*	EN	69
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC					
MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ					
DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP					
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ					
NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG					
US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001090825	A	20020326	(200251)		
US 2002103086	A1	20020801	(200253)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002021913	A2	WO 2001-US28531	20010912
AU 2001090825	A	AU 2001-90825	20010912
US 2002103086	A1 Provisional	US 2000-232693P	20000915
		US 2001-950114	20010910

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001090825	A Based on	WO 200221913

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-950114 20010910; US 2000-232693P
20000915

AN 2002-463101 [49] WPIDS

AB WO 200221913 A UPAB: 20020802

NOVELTY - A formulation comprises an active ingredient (AI) dispersed in a matrix polymer (MP) that has a reduced glass transition temperature when intermixed with AI, and a matrix polymer plasticizer (MPP).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) controlled release formulations comprising tebuconazole (30 - 40 wt.%) and:

(1) poly(methyl methacrylate) and phthalic anhydride or poly(vinyl acetate) in a weight ratio of 90:10 to 50:50; or

(2) poly(styrene-co-maleic anhydride) and poly(vinyl acetate) in a weight ratio of 90:10 to 50:50; and

(2) preparation of a formulation, comprising intermixing AI and MP with MPP.

USE - The compositions can be used for the **controlled** release of AIs such as **pesticides**, herbicides, drugs, dyes, scents and pheromones (claimed). The compositions can be used for treating seeds, e.g. corn, peanut, canola/rapeseed, soybean, cucurbits, crucifers, cotton, rice, sorghum, sugar beet, wheat, barley, rye, sunflower, tomato, sugar cane, tobacco, oats, vegetables, and leaf crops (claimed). They can also be used for treating plants such as transgenic plants (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - By selecting MP that has a reduced glass transition temperature when mixed with AI, MPP that is miscible with MP with a

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plasticizing effect and the inclusion of a certain amount of the plasticizer, the rate of release of AI from the formulation can be altered and even tailored to match to a pre-selected release rate. The compositions can provide for the efficient use of AI and can protect users and the environment from AIs. The formulations help preserve the activity of AIs during manufacture, storage, distribution and application.

Dwg.0/7

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-245899 [26] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-074097
TITLE: Biocidal coating material based on polymeric binder and light excitable substance, useful in plant protection, medicine, food and textile processing, sanitation and environmental protection.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A82 C03 D22 E19 F06 G02
INVENTOR(S): BUECHTEMANN, A; DANZ, R; ELLING, B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FRAU) FRAUNHOFER GES FOERDERUNG ANGEWANDTEN
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19935179	A1	20010208	(200126)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19935179	A1	DE 1999-19935179	19990727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1999-19935179 19990727

AN 2001-245899 [26] WPIDS

AB DE 19935179 A UPAB: 20010515

NOVELTY - A photobiologically active coating mass containing (a) a visible light-transparent polymeric binder and (b) an active substance which is electronically excitable by visible light and produces singlet oxygen and/or organic radicals is new.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; virucide.

USE - The coating mass is useful in plant protection, food, medical and textile technology, sanitation and environmental protection. In particular, it can be used for the coating of plants, e.g. trees and shrubs, and wood, for the painting of operating theatres, abattoirs, swimming baths, toilet surrounds, sauna, solariums and kitchens, for the coating of food packaging and for the impregnation of textiles and seeds. The mass can also be used for disinfection, for the control of plant diseases and for the control of pests, e.g. woodworm, microorganisms, e.g. bacteria and viruses.

ADVANTAGE - Use of the coating mass is simple and efficient and is not harmful to human beings or the environment. Also, it is easy to produce and does not contain energy-intensive radiation sources, e.g. UV emitters.

Dwg.0/0

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-499037 [44] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-149700
TITLE: **Resin compositions for
controlling small animals e.g.
insects comprises e.g. polyamide
resin, sulfonamide derivative and
pesticide.**
DERWENT CLASS: A23 C07 E19
INVENTOR(S): IGARASHI, O; INUBUSHI, A; KAMADA, A; KAMEI, M;
TABUCHI, A; TANI, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NIXN-N) NIX INC; (SAKB) OTSUKA KAGAKU KK; (EART-N)
EARTH BIOCHEMICAL KK; (NIKK-N) NIKKO KOGYO KK;
(SAKB) OTSUKA KAGAKU YAKUHHN KK; (EART-N) EARTH
BIOCHEMICAL CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000041564	A1	20000720	(200044)*	JA	23
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: US					
JP 2000212005	A	20000802	(200050)		8
EP 1145632	A1	20011017	(200169)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000041564	A1	WO 2000-JP160	20000114
JP 2000212005	A	JP 1999-9743	19990118
EP 1145632	A1	EP 2000-900400	20000114
		WO 2000-JP160	20000114

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1145632	A1 Based on	WO 200041564

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-9743 19990118

AN 2000-499037 [44] WPIDS

AB WO 200041564 A UPAB: 20001016

NOVELTY - Resin compositions for **controlling small
animals** comprise:

(a) a **polyamide** and/or **polyacetal
resin**;

(b) a **sulfonamide**, sulfonate, phosphate, phosphagen,
carboxamide and/or carboxylate derivative; and

(c) a chemical to **control small animals**.

USE - For **controlling small animals** such as
pests of crops and hygienically harmful **pests**
including **insects**, nematodes and mites.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is strong, heat resistant, chemical
resistant and can **control small animals** over a
long period of time.

Dwg.0/0

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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L11 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-89805 CROPU G I J

TITLE: Resin compositions for controlling
small animals e.g. insects
comprises e.g. polyamide resin,
sulfonamide derivative and pesticide.

INVENTOR: Tabuchi A; Tani K; Inubushi A; Kamada A; Kamei M;
Igarashi O

PATENT ASSIGNEE: Otsuka-Kagaku; Earth-Biochem.; Nikko-Kogyo

LOCATION: Osaka, Tokushima; Kanagawa, Jap.

PATENT INFO: WO 2000041564 A1 20000720

APPLICATION INFO: JP 1999-9743 19990118

WO 2000-JP160 20000114

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-499037

FIELD AVAIL.: LA; CT

AN 2000-89805 CROPU G I J

AB Resin compositions for controlling small
animals are claimed, comprising: a polyamide
and/or polyacetal resin; a sulfonamide
, sulfonate, phosphate, phosphagen, carboxamide and/or carboxylate
derivative; and a chemical to control small
animals. The agent is claimed to be useful for
controlling small animals such as pests
of crops and hygienically harmful pests including
insects, nematodes and mites. The composition is strong,
heat resistant, chemical resistant and can control small
animals over a long period of time. In an example, a
composition comprising 65% (wt) polyamide-12
resin, 15% N-butylbenzenesulfonamide, 10%
permethrin and 10% perlite gave at least 80%
control of Agelina limbata for 6 wk. (23 pp.) (No EX).

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-619967 [53] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-180912

TITLE: Composition suitable for scavenging oxygen, used
for food or beverage containers.

DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A92 E12 E36 J01

INVENTOR(S): CAI, G; CHING, T Y; DEPREE, C; GALLAND, M S;
GOODRICH, J L; LEONARD, J P; MATTHEWS, A; RUSSELL,
K W; YANG, H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CALI) CHEVRON CHEM CO LLC; (SEAA) SEALED AIR NZ
LTD; (CALI) CHEVRON PHILLIPS CHEM CO LP

COUNTRY COUNT: 87

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG															
WO 9948963	A2	19990930	(199953)*	EN	176															
RW:	AT	BE	CH	CY	DE	DK	EA	ES	FI	FR	GB	GH	GM	GR	IE	IT	KE	LS	LU	MC
	MW	NL	OA	PT	SD	SE	SL	SZ	UG	ZW										
W:	AE	AL	AM	AT	AU	AZ	BA	BB	BG	BR	BY	CA	CH	CN	CU	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES
	FI	GB	GD	GE	GH	GM	HR	HU	ID	IL	IN	IS	JP	KE	KG	KP	KR	KZ	LC	LK
	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	MD	MG	MK	MN	MW	MX	NO	NZ	PL	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG
	SI	SK	SL	TJ	TM	TR	TT	UA	UG	UZ	VN	YU	ZA	ZW						

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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AU 9931130 A 19991018 (200009)
BR 9909074 A 20001205 (200101)
EP 1066337 A2 20010110 (200103) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
NO 2000004746 A 20001114 (200103)
US 6254803 B1 20010703 (200140)
US 6254804 B1 20010703 (200140)
CN 1301280 A 20010627 (200158)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9948963	A2	WO 1999-US6379	19990324
AU 9931130	A	AU 1999-31130	19990324
BR 9909074	A	BR 1999-9074	19990324
		WO 1999-US6379	19990324
EP 1066337	A2	EP 1999-912859	19990324
		WO 1999-US6379	19990324
NO 2000004746	A	WO 1999-US6379	19990324
		NO 2000-4746	20000922
US 6254803	B1	US 1999-275329	19990324
US 6254804	B1 Div ex	US 1999-275329	19990324
		US 2000-745150	20001220
CN 1301280	A	CN 1999-806233	19990324

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9931130	A Based on	WO 9948963
BR 9909074	A Based on	WO 9948963
EP 1066337	A2 Based on	WO 9948963

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-127316 19980731; NZ 1998-330077
19980325

AN 1999-619967 [53] WPIDS

AB WO 9948963 A UPAB: 19991215

NOVELTY - A composition suitable for scavenging oxygen comprises a mixture of a polymer or lower molecular weight material containing substituted cyclohexene functionality and a transition metal catalyst.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition suitable for scavenging oxygen comprises a mixture of a polymer or lower molecular weight material containing substituted cyclohexene functionality of formula (I) and a transition metal catalyst.

A = H or methyl;

either one or two B = a heteroatom containing linkage which attaches the cyclohexene ring to the material; and
the other B = H or methyl.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) an oxygen scavenger composition comprising a polymer or oligomer having at least one cyclohexene group, and a transition metal salt, compound or complex;

(b) an oxygen scavenger composition comprising a polymeric backbone, cyclic olefinic pendant groups and linking groups linking the olefinic pendant groups to the polymeric backbone;

(c) an oxygen scavenger composition comprising a polymeric

backbone, cyclic olefinic pendant groups, linking groups linking the olefinic pendant groups to the polymeric backbone and a transition metal catalyst;

(d) an article suitable as a container which inhibits oxidation of contents by removing and inhibiting ingress of oxygen into the container from outside, where the article is the oxygen scavenging composition of (c);

(e) a multilayer film comprising the article of (d) and at least one additional functional layer;

(f) a layer suitable for scavenging oxygen as the oxygen scavenging composition of (c);

(g) an article for packaging comprising the layer of (f);

(h) a process for making the polymer material of (b) selected from (trans)esterification, (trans)amidation and direct polymerisation;

(i) a non-odorous oxygen scavenging polymer composition comprising monomers derived from cyclic hydrocarbon moieties having at least one cyclic allylic or cyclic benzylic hydrogen and a transition metal oxidation catalyst; and

(j) a rigid container for food or beverage molded from a resin comprising (i).

USE - Used as food or beverage containers.

ADVANTAGE - The product gives minimal effect on odor and taste of packaged contents.

Dwg.0/5

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:812629 PROMT
 TITLE: CHINA CHEMICAL IMPORT & EXPORT DATA DECEMBER OF 1996.
 SOURCE: China Chemical Reporter, (31 Mar 1997) pp. 1.
 ISSN: 1002-1450.
 PUBLISHER: Scientific & Technical Information
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
 LANGUAGE: English
 WORD COUNT: 17586
 FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB CHINA CHEMICAL IMPORT & EXPORT DATA
 THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1997 Scientific & Technical Information

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-060321 [08] WPIDS
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1994-241051 [29]
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-026855
 TITLE: Polyvinyl 4-hydroxy butyral resins, their ester(s), and polymer blends - use as film sandwich in safety glass, or in coatings, bioactive agent slow release, textile proofing, synthetic leather, etc..
 DERWENT CLASS: A14 A95 B07 C07 F06 G02 G05 L01 L03
 INVENTOR(S): CANNARSA, M J; KLANG, J A; LIOTTA, F J; SMYTH, S E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ATLF) ARCO CHEM TECHNOLOGY LP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5380597	A	19950110	(199508)*		6

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APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5380597	A Div ex	US 1992-963298	19921016
		US 1994-237560	19940503

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 5380597	A Div ex	US 5332774

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-963298 19921016; US 1994-237560
19940503

AN 1995-060321 [08] WPIDS

CR 1994-241051 [29]

AB US 5380597 A UPAB: 19951128

(A) Prepn. of a plasticised polyvinyl acetal (PVAL) **resin**, comprising: (a) reacting an aq. soln. contg. 4-hydroxybutanol (HB), and opt. 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropanal (HMP), with polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) in presence of an acid catalyst to give PVAL **resin**; and (b) combining with a plasticiser, which is a 2-30C aliphatic mono-, di-, or poly- functional alcohol, ether, or glycol ether; or a polyoxyalkylene polyol or its ether derivs.; is new. (B) Polymer blend, comprising: (a) a PVAL **resin** derived from PVA and HB; and (b) a polyurethane, polyacrylate, polycarbonate, polyester, **polyamide**, polyether, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or **polyacetal**; is new. (C) Laminar structure, comprising: (a) a layer of glass, polycarbonate, polyurethane, polyacrylate, polyester, **polyamide**, polyether, or **polyacetal**, as glazing material; and (b) a layer of plasticised PVAL **resin** derived from PVA and HB; or a polymer blend as in (B); is new. (D) Prepn. of the esterified PVAL **resin**, comprising reaction of a PVAL **resin** derived from PVA and HB with a **carboxylic** acid or its **ester**, anhydride, or halide, is new.

USE - The PVAL resin is used in safety glass, as the traditional polyvinyl butyral (PVB), esp. in a "sandwich" for automotive safety glass, as in compsns. (C), for which the glazing (a) is usually glass, but may be other transparent material, e.g. polyurethane. Other applications are as primers and surface coatings for wood, metal, plastic, etc., wood sealing and caulking, magnet wire insulation, fibres, synthetic leathers, foams binders in ceramic processing, inks, dielectric or photoconductive coatings, copy machine toners and transfer printing dyes, water- and stain-proofing agents for textiles, coatings for heat-sensitive paper, carriers for slow release of drugs, **insecticides**, herbicides, e.g., urea- or melamine-formaldehyde, phenolics, epoxies, urethanes, or polyesters.

ADVANTAGE - The mixt. of HB and HMP (as about a 7:1 mole ratio) is cheap and readily available by oxo reaction of allyl alcohol, though pure HB is costly. The PVAL is functional, unlike its parent PVB, and can be modified; as in (D), to tailor to desired properties; e.g., esterification, as in (D), can provide esters which do not require a plasticiser, avoiding the problems of PVB, which requires esters for this purpose, and the latter compsns. are

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subject to phase sepn. and leaching. Tailoring can also be accomplished by blends, as in (B). As a plasticiser for the PVAL from PVA and HB, esters, normal for this purpose, cannot be used as the glass transition temp. is too high, leading to a hard, stiff prod. with marbled, greasy appearance. These drawbacks are overcome by use of hydroxyl cpds. as in (A).
Dwg.0/0

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:152178 PROMT
TITLE: FOOD ADDITIVES BOX SCORE: CLEARANCES DECLINE
SOURCE: Food Chemical News, (10 Jan 1994) pp. N/A.
ISSN: 0015-6337.
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 2534

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB There were 28 Food Additive Orders issued or amended during 1993, down from 36 Orders during 1992. However, 1993 showed an increase from the 17 Orders issued or amended in 1991.

The only new entity cleared in an Order resulting from a Food Additive Petition was *Pichia pastoris* dried yeast used in feed formulations for broiler chickens.

The Orders issued during 1993 were based on Petitions filed, as follows: four in 1993, six in 1992, five in 1991, four in 1990, four in 1989, two in 1987, two in 1985, and one in 1984.

As usual, most dealt with indirect additives. There were 19 indirect additive Orders amended in 1993, down from 26 in 1992.

However, indirect additive Orders are likely to decrease in the future if FDA finalizes its Threshold of Regulation proposal which will allow minimal amounts of indirect additives without going through the Petition process. Under the proposal, indirect substances are likely to be listed at the agency's Dockets Management Branch, without the need for a formal Food Additive Order.

There were eight Orders amended for direct additives during last year, down from 10 direct additive Orders in 1992. There also were two veterinary Orders issued or amended during 1993, up from one veterinary Order in the previous year. No irradiation Orders were amended or issued during 1993.

There were four Food Additive Orders issued on FDA's initiative during 1993. The only new entity approved was the animal drug pirlimycin for which tolerances were set for residues in cattle liver and milk. This Order had been based on a New Animal Drug regulation. Three of the FDA Orders involved indirect additives; two had been amended prior to their clearances.

Thirteen Petitions Were Withdrawn During 1993

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L11 ANSWER 11 OF 11 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-212005 JAPIO
TITLE: SMALL ANIMAL-CONTROLLING
RESIN COMPOSITION AND SMALL ANIMAL-
CONTROLLING MEMBER PREPARED BY MOLDING
THE SAME
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; TANI KIYOSUMI; INUBUSHI AKIYOSHI;
KAMATA KAZU; KAMEI MASAHARU; IGARASHI OSAMU
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/889130

AASU BIOCHEM KK
NIKKO IND CORP

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000212005	A	20000802	Heisei	A01N025-10

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-9743 19990118
ORIGINAL: JP11009743 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-9743 19990118
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 2000

AN 2000-212005 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin composition having a strength, heat resistance and chemical resistance, capable of manifesting the performance of **controlling** small **animals** for a long term and used as a structural material or the like.

SOLUTION: This small **animal-controlling** resin composition includes (A) at least one kind of **resins** selected from the group consisting of a **polyamide resin** and a **polyacetal one**, (B) at least one kind of compounds selected from the group consisting of **sulfonamide** derivatives, **sulfonate ones**, **phosphate ones**, **phosphazene ones**, **carboxylic acid amide ones** and **carboxylate ones** and (C) a small **animal-controlling** chemical.

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(FILE "MEDLINE" ENTERED AT 11:57:49 ON 24 FEB 2003)

L12 2763 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON RESINS/CT
L13 6059 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICIDES/CT
L14 7920 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES/CT
L15 805 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PERMETHRIN/CT
L16 2638 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PYRETHRINS/CT
L17 8 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND (L13 OR L14 OR
L15 OR L16)

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE

AN 2000505937 MEDLINE

TI Photocatalytic degradation of atrazine by porphyrin and phthalocyanine complexes.




AU Hequet V; Le Cloirec P; Gonzalez C; Meunier B

SO CHEMOSPHERE, (2000 Aug) 41 (3) 379-86.

Journal code: 0320657. ISSN: 0045-6535.

AB This study principally focused on a new kind of photochemical reaction catalyst: porphyrin and phthalocyanine complexes. In a first step, the preparation of the catalysts was optimized. A resin has been chosen to be the support of the complexes. Efficiency of catalytic activity is performed on the degradation of a pesticide: atrazine. The best atrazine degradation occurs with 4.6% of complexes versus substrate. The role of the surface has also been shown to be important. Then, their performances were demonstrated in terms of kinetics and degradation routes, compared to a classical catalyst: titanium dioxide. This study seeks to assess the efficiency of these systems both in a mercury lamp reactor and under

solar irradiation which reduces energy costs. The best atrazine degradation half-life found for the complexes is about 200 min with the iron phthalocyanine. These catalysts exhibit particular oxidation activities. Indeed, the degradation routes have been found different between the semi-conductor and the metallic complexes. These complexes are able to cleave the triazinic ring more efficiently than the titanium dioxide.

- L17 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 82088099 MEDLINE
 TI [Superficial applications of resins and plastics: paints, varnishes, waxes, glues, insecticides].
 Aplicaciones superficiales de las resinas y plasticos. Pinturas, barnices, ceras, pegamentos, adhesivos, insecticidas.
 AU Ocana Sierra J
 SO ACTAS DERMO-SIFILIOGRAFICAS, (1981 Mar-Apr) 72 (3-4) 159-66.
 Journal code: 0373062. ISSN: 0001-7310.
- L17 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 75029854 MEDLINE
 TI Use of macroreticular resins in the analysis of water for trace organic contaminants.
 AU Junk G A; Richard J J; Grieser M D; Witiak D; Witiak J L; Arguello M D; Vick R; Svec H J; Fritz J S; Calder G V
 SO JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY, (1974 Nov 6) 99 (0) 745-62.
 Journal code: 0427043. ISSN: 0021-9673.
- L17 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 73226311 MEDLINE
 TI Organotin compounds: industrial applications and biological investigation.
 AU Piver W T
 SO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES, (1973 Jun) 4 61-79. Ref: 41
 Journal code: 0330411. ISSN: 0091-6765.
- L17 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 72203945 MEDLINE
 TI Studies on the analysis of pesticide residues in foods. 3. Activity of Florisil.
 AU Otsuki K; Sekita H; Takeda Y; Ito Y; Takeda M
 SO EISEI SHIKENJO HOKOKU. BULLETIN OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENIC SCIENCES, (1971) 89 34-7.
 Journal code: 0421152. ISSN: 0077-4715.
- L17 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 70155771 MEDLINE
 TI Dichlorvos-impregnated resin strands for control of chicken lice on laying hens. 
 AU Kunz S E; Hogan B F
 SO JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY, (1970 Feb) 63 (1) 263-6.
 Journal code: 2985127R. ISSN: 0022-0493.
- L17 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 70141304 MEDLINE
 TI Control of mouse ectoparasites with resin vaporizer strips containing Vapona. 
 AU Wagner J E
 SO LABORATORY ANIMAL CARE, (1969 Dec) 19 (6) 804-7. 

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Journal code: 0015266. ISSN: 0094-5331.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 66020607 MEDLINE
TI The hazards of painting and varnishing 1965.
AU Piper R
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, (1965 Oct) 22 (4) 247-60.
Journal code: 0370637. ISSN: 0007-1072.

(FILE HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PROMT, CABA, AGRICOLA, CROPU, CROPB, LIFESCI'
ENTERED AT 11:59:19 ON 24 FEB 2003)

L18 1195 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TABUCHI A"?/AU
L19 7324 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TANI K"?/AU
L20 209 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "INUBUSHI A"?/AU
L21 1048 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "KAMADA A"?/AU
L22 3348 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "KAMEI M"?/AU
L23 1052 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "IGARASHI O"?/AU
L24 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19 AND L20 AND L21 AND L22
AND L23
L25 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR
L23)
L26 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23)
L27 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (L21 OR L22 OR L23)
L28 22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (L22 OR L23)
L29 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND L23
L30 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR
L23) AND L6
L31 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28 OR
L29 OR L30
L32 29 DUP REM L31 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

- Author(s)

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:768005 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:280016
TITLE: Half-aromatic polyamide resin
composition for reflector
INVENTOR(S): Tabuchi, Akira; Tsutsumi, Shusuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Otsuka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002294070	A2	20021009	JP 2001-102209	20010330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-102209 20010330
AB The compn. comprises a mixt. of 30-95% a half-arom. polyamide
(Amodel A 4000) made from arom. monomer having content of >20 mol%
and 5-70% potassium titanate fiber and/or wollastonite.

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:19069 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:57541
TITLE: Polyamide resin compositions

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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having good antistatic property, long-lasting flexibility, and plasticizer bleed out resistance

INVENTOR(S): **Tabuchi, Akira; Inubuse, Akiyoshi**
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ohtsuka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan**
 SOURCE: **Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.**
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
 LANGUAGE: **Japanese**
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: **1**
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001002915	A2	20010109	JP 1999-172219	19990618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-172219	19990618
AB Title compns. comprise polyamides 100, plasticizers 15-100, and elec. conductive fillers with sp. surface area .gtoreq.500 m2/g 5-100 parts. Thus, a compn. comprising nylon 11 100, butoxyethyl p-hydroxybenzoate 30, Ketjen black EC-DJ 600 20 parts gave vol. resistivity 102 .OMEGA.-cm, tensile elongation 200% initially and 140% after 120.degree. for 14 days, and no bleed out.				

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:493321 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:85627

TITLE: Resin compositions for repelling and controlling small pests

INVENTOR(S): **Tabuchi, Akira; Tani, Kiyozumi; Inubushi, Akiyoshi; Kamada, Atushi; Kamei, Masaharu; Igarashi, Osamu**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Otsuka Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Earth Biochemical Co., Ltd.; Nikko Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha**

SOURCE: **PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.**
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
 LANGUAGE: **Japanese**
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: **1**
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000041564	A1	20000720	WO 2000-JP160	20000114
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2000212005	A2	20000802	JP 1999-9743	19990118
EP 1145632	A1	20011017	EP 2000-900400	20000114
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-9743	A 19990118
			WO 2000-JP160	W 20000114
AB Resin compns. for controlling small animals contain (A) at least one resin selected from polyamide resins and polyacetal resins, (B) at least one compd. selected from sulfonamide derivs., sulfonate				

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derivs., phosphate derivs., phosphagen derivs., carboxamide derivs. and carboxylate derivs. and (C) a chem. having an effect of controlling small animals. These compns. are effective in repelling insects and small creatures from industrial equipment like computers and telecommunication equipment.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L32 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:780847 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:322868

TITLE: Manufacture of resin antennas

INVENTOR(S): Tabuchi, Akira; Inubushi, Akiyoshi; Shibuya, Hiroshi; Kadode, Hiroyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ohtsuka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000309032	A2	20001107	JP 1999-118711	19990426

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-118711 19990426

AB The process involves formation of the 1st molding parts with thickness 0.5-8 mm and having smooth surfaces, subsequent injection-molding of the 2nd parts and their lamination with the 1st parts, and formation of the radiation conductors and ground conductors on the 1st and the 2nd surfaces, resp. Thick resin antennas with good radiation coeff. can be produced at low cost. Thus, manuf. of an antenna made of a laminate of Cu foil/syndiotactic polystyrene/poly(butylene terephthalate)/Cu foil was exemplified.

L32 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-89805 CROPU G I J

TITLE: Resin compositions for controlling small animals e.g. insects comprises e.g. polyamide resin, sulfonamide derivative and pesticide.

INVENTOR: Tabuchi A; Tani K; Inubushi A; Kamada A; Kamei M; Igarashi O

PATENT ASSIGNEE: Otsuka-Kagaku; Earth-Biochem.; Nikko-Kogyo

LOCATION: Osaka, Tokushima; Kanagawa, Jap.

PATENT INFO: WO 2000041564 A1 20000720

APPLICATION INFO: JP 1999-9743 19990118

WO 2000-JP160 20000114

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-499037

FIELD AVAIL.: LA; CT

AN 2000-89805 CROPU G I J

AB Resin compositions for controlling small animals are claimed, comprising: a polyamide and/or

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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polyacetal resin; a sulfonamide, sulfonate, phosphate, phosphagen, carboxamide and/or carboxylate derivative; and a chemical to control small animals. The agent is claimed to be useful for controlling small animals such as pests of crops and hygienically harmful pests including insects, nematodes and mites. The composition is strong, heat resistant, chemical resistant and can control small animals over a long period of time. In an example, a composition comprising 65% (wt) **polyamide-12 resin**, 15% N-butylbenzenesulfonamide, 10% permethrin and 10% perlite gave at least 80% control of *Agelina limbata* for 6 wk. (23 pp.) (No EX).

L32 ANSWER 6 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-312496 JAPIO
TITLE: COLD-CATHODE TUBE HEATER, COLD-CATHODE TUBE AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI AKIYOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 11312496	A	19991109	Heisei	H01J061-52

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-118792 19980428
ORIGINAL: JP10118792 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-118792 19980428
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1999

AN 1999-312496 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heater that heats a cold-cathode tube stably with high thermal efficiency to such a suitable temperature as to provide a predetermined luminance, directs the emission of the cold-cathode tube in a predetermined direction with a small loss, builds it up rapidly so as to provide a predetermined luminance even at a low temperature, keeps the predetermined stable luminance from that time on as well, has a simple structure and can be manufactured at low cost, and also provide a cold-cathode tube using it, and still also provide a liquid crystal display device that does not increase the cost, can rapidly display image with predetermined brightness even at a low temperature and can display the image with stable brightness thereafter as well.
SOLUTION: A flat cold-cathode tube heater A includes a positive temperature characteristic heating element 15 having a self-temperature control property and its one surface is covered with aluminum foil 17 (one example of thermally conductive metal film to serve also as light reflecting film). This heater is bonded to a part of the circumferential surface of a cold-cathode tube by using the part covered with the aluminum foil 17 along the lengthwise direction of the tube by the use of a light transmissible adhesive 20. The cold-cathode tube having the heater is provided as an illuminating light source for a liquid crystal display panel.
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L32 ANSWER 7 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-244093 JAPIO

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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TITLE: SIMPLE PORTABLE WAIST SUPPORT
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI
AKIYOSHI; NISHIUCHI KIHACHIRO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 11244093	A	19990914	Heisei	A47C007-74

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-52995 19980305
ORIGINAL: JP10052995 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-52995 19980305
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 1999

AN 1999-244093 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a simple portable waist support capable of warming a human waist region, thereby warming the body to make the blood circulation in the waist region better, giving a comfortable feeling while using, being readily portable and requiring only a low running cost.
SOLUTION: This simple portable waist support comprises a heater 1 composed by sandwiching an electrode 13 with a predetermined pattern and a positive temperature characteristic resist heat generating body which has self- temperature-controlability, is formed by being piled up on the electrode, and contains particles to irradiate far infrared rays by a temperature rise in between facing film plates 12, an exterior member to cover the waist support main body, the heater 1, and a waist support main body, and is portable.
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L32 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:68550 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:155241
TITLE: Fluoropolymer plating aids, resin compositions
for plating and manufacture of electronic
devices
INVENTOR(S): Ishii, Yoshiaki; Tabuchi, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Otsuka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10025363	A2	19980127	JP 1996-198475	19960708
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-198475	19960708
AB	The title compns. contain 100 parts thermoplastic and/or thermosetting resins and 0.5-20 parts of fibrillated fluoropolymers as plating aids. The compns. for manuf. of electronic devices contain the plating compns. and 10-80 parts dielects., e.g., synthetic fibers. Thus, a sheet comprising 90% Vectra C 950 and 10% Teflon K 10J was etched, charged, surface-treated, catalyzed, activated, chem. plated, dried, Cu-electroplated, and dried to give			

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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plated test pieces showing JIS H 8630 peeling strength of the
plating 1.0 kg/cm and surface smoothness 2.0 .mu.m.

L32 ANSWER 9 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-247817 JAPIO
TITLE: DIELECTRIC RESIN ANTENNA AND MANUFACTURE
THEREFOR
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI
AKIYOSHI; ISHII YOSHIKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10247817	A	19980914	Heisei	H01Q013-08

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-50075 19970305
ORIGINAL: JP09050075 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-50075 19970305
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 1998

AN 1998-247817 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a dielectric resin antenna, where a
layer made of a conductive material is formed to both sides of a
base made of a dielectric resin material of a prescribed shape and
easily manufactured with high productivity.

SOLUTION: A ground conductor 11 and an antenna conductor 12, shaped
in advance to be a prescribed shape, are placed at an interval of
air gap opposite to each other in a cavity formed by a recessed part
31 of a metallic die 3 and a recessed part 41 of a metallic die 4,
and a dielectric resin base is formed by an insert forming method by
injecting a dielectric resin material in the cavity and curing it.
The dielectric resin antenna has a ground conductor layer
(consisting of the ground conductor plate 11) and an antenna
conductor layer (consisting of the antenna conductor plate 12) along
the both sides of the dielectric resin base.

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L32 ANSWER 10 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-292137 JAPIO
TITLE: SYNTHETIC RESIN-REINFORCED CONJUGATE FIBER
FABRIC AND NONWOVEN FABRIC
INVENTOR: TANI KATSUYA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOYOBO CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 07292137	A	19951107	Heisei	C08J005-24

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1994-107900 19940422
ORIGINAL: JP06107900 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-107900 19940422
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 1995

AN 1995-292137 JAPIO

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AB PURPOSE: To obtain the subject lightweight fabrics, excellent in high tenacity, elastic modulus and delamination resistance, etc., and useful in the field of helmets by blending polybenzazole fibers with wholly aromatic **polyamide** fibers, impregnating the resultant fabric and orthogonal nonwoven fabric with a synthetic **resin** and then curing the synthetic **resin**.
CONSTITUTION: The synthetic **resin**-reinforced conjugate fiber fabric and orthogonal nonwoven fabric are obtained by blending (i) polybenzazole(PBZ) fibers having ≥ 4.0 GPa tensile strength and ≥ 140 GPa initial tensile elastic modulus with (ii) wholly aromatic **polyamide** fibers at 0.15-0.75 weight ratio of the wholly aromatic **polyamide** fibers (ii) to the PBZ fibers (i), impregnating the resultant fabric and orthogonal nonwoven fabric with (B) a synthetic **resin** [most preferably a thermosetting **resin**, e.g. a HET acid (chlorendic acid) polyester **resin**] and then curing the synthetic **resin**.
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L32 ANSWER 11 OF 29 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST
ACCESSION NUMBER: 960354576 JICST-EPlus
TITLE: Novel High Sliding Wear Resistance Moulding Compound 'NEULAC' for Precision Parts.
AUTHOR: MATSUBARA AKIRA
KANEOKA HIDEKAZU; NONAKA SATOMI
TANI KIYOZUMI; TABUCHI AKIRA
CORPORATE SOURCE: Showa Highpolymer Co., Ltd.
Showa Highpolymer Co., Ltd., Tokyo Kenkyusho
Otsuka Chem. Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: FRP CON-EX Koen Yoshishu, (1995) vol. 40th, pp.
A.33.1-A.33.2. Journal Code: L2744A
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
LANGUAGE: Japanese
STATUS: New

L32 ANSWER 12 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-073338 JAPIO
TITLE: POLYIMIDE RESIN SOLUTION COMPOSITION AND COATING AGENT
INVENTOR: OKINOSHIMA HIROSHIGE; KATO HIDETO; TERASAWA YUTAKA; KAMEI MASANAO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 06073338	A	19940315	Heisei	C09D179-08

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1992-250579 19920826
ORIGINAL: JP04250579 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-250579 19920826
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1994

AN 1994-073338 JAPIO

AB PURPOSE: To obtain the subject composition which can give a high-adhesion high-elasticity polyimide **resin** film when heated to a low temperature for a short time by dissolving a

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polyamide resin comprising specified repeating units in a solvent.

CONSTITUTION: A polyimide resin comprising repeating units of formula I (wherein R<SP>1</SP>, R<SP>2</SP>, R<SP>3</SP> and R<SP>4</SP> are each an (un)substituted 1-18C monovalent hydrocarbon group; X is a bivalent organic group; Y is a tetravalent organic group; 0<=m/n=19; and (p) is 0-100) is dissolved in a solvent to produce the objective solution composition. This polyimide resin can be obtained by polymerizing a tetracarboxylic dianhydride component comprising 5-100mol.% tetracarboxylic dianhydride of formula II and 95-0mol.% tetracarboxylic dianhydride of formula III with a diamine component comprising a diamine of formula IV in a solvent and cyclizing the formed polyamic acid through dehydration.

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L32 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:207518 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:207518
TITLE: Laboratory and field evaluation of methoprene and its slow-release formulation, Altosid 10F, against the sprinkler sewage filter fly, *Psychoda alternata* Say (Diptera: Psychodidae)
AUTHOR(S): Kamei, Masaharu; Kamada, Atushi; Utsumi, Yosaburo; Ishi, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Earth Biochem. Co. Ltd., Kawauchi, 770, Japan
SOURCE: Applied Entomology and Zoology (1993), 28(1), 19-25
CODEN: APEZAW; ISSN: 0003-6862
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of methoprene and its slow-release formulation, Altosid 10F contg. 10% methoprene, were evaluated against *Psychoda alternata* both in lab. and field conditions. Methoprene was effective on *P. alternata*, causing larval death, pupal death, failure of emergence, and abnormal adults. The IC50 values of methoprene and its slow-release formulation were 0.0014 .mu.g/mL and 0.0023 .mu.g/mL, resp. Three seconds submersion of the 4th instar larvae in this slow-release formulation (3.9 .mu.g/mL methoprene) produced a marked emergence inhibition effect. A field test was conducted against a natural population of *P. alternata* in a 10-person septic tank in Naruto City. After the introduction of 2.5 g of this slow-release formulation into the tank, the adults of *P. alternata* disappeared 1 wk after the treatment for a period of over two months.

L32 ANSWER 14 OF 29 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-334177 [41] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-148506
TITLE: Metal coated porous resin membrane - having increased bond strength between membrane and metallic layer, and increased amt. of metal in metallic layer, used for filtering and sepg. liquids, e.g. blood.
DERWENT CLASS: A35 A88 A97 H04 J01 J04 K05 M11 P34
INVENTOR(S): IGARASHI, O; IMAMURA, T; KADOTANI, K; KATSUURA, N; NAKAYAMA, A; SANO, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NIKK-N) NIKKO KOGYO KK; (KOMS) KOMATSU KK; (KOMS) KOMATSU SEISAKUSHO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 3

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/889130

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
GB 2254340	A	19921007	(199241)*		43
JP 04277022	A	19921002	(199246)		9
JP 06023242	A	19940201	(199409)		11
GB 2254340	B	19950823	(199537)		
US 5510195	A	19960423	(199622)		31
JP 08103639	A	19960423	(199626)		12
JP 3216904	B2	20011009	(200164)		11

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2254340	A	GB 1992-4371	19920228
JP 04277022	A	JP 1991-59357	19910301
JP 06023242	A	JP 1991-149349	19910524
GB 2254340	B	GB 1992-4371	19920228
US 5510195	A	US 1992-842705	19920227
JP 08103639	A	JP 1992-75773	19920228
JP 3216904	B2	JP 1992-75773	19920228

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3216904	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 08103639

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1991-59357 19910301; JP 1991-149349 19910524

AN 1992-334177 [41] WPIDS

AB GB 2254340 A UPAB: 19940407

Resin membrane comprises (A) a porous resin; and (B) a metallic layer chemically bonded to the porous resin which is coated with the metallic layer. The resin membrane is produced by treating (A) in a metallic soln. which is chemically bonded to it, forming a metallic layer, and coating (A) with (B).

Pref. (A) is a hollow fibre membrane that produces functional gps. capable of being chemically bonded to metals when it is etched, The functional gp(s). include C radicals and carboxyl, carbonyl, hydroxyl, sulphone and nitrile gps.. The **resin** is selected from polyacrylonitrile, polyarylate, polysulphone, phenoxy **resin**, **polyamide**-imide, polyethersulphone, ABS, polyethylene, polypropylene, **polyamide**, polyetherimide, acrylic urethane, polyimide, silicone **resin** and/or cellulose **resin**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The resin membrane has increased bond strength between the resin and the metallic layer, an increased amt. of metal coat, and an improved bactericidal action and electrical conductivity. It can be coated with sufficient metal to provide superior pressure and heat resistance and solderability, and has use in filtering and sepg. liquids including blood., high-purity water and drain and condensate of thermal and nuclear power stations Dwg.0/0

ABEQ GB 2254340 B UPAB: 19950921

A resin membrane comprising a porous resin which has a functional

group which is capable of being chemically bonded to a metal, the functional group on the porous resin having been obtained by subjecting the porous resin to an etching treatment, and the porous resin being coated with a composite metallic layer which is chemically bonded to the porous resin, the said composite metallic layer being present on the surface of the pores of the porous resin without blocking the pores, the composite metallic layer comprising: a catalytic metal which is chemically bonded to the porous resin, and a first metallic layer which has been electrolessly deposited and formed around the nuclei of the catalytic metal.

Dwg.0/1

ABEQ US 5510195 A UPAB: 19960604

A resin membrane comprising:

a porous resin; and
a metallic layer chemically bonded to the porous resin,
where the pores of the resin are not blocked off by the
metallic layer, the metallic layer chemically bonded to the porous
resin coats the surface of the resin and penetrates into the pores
of the porous resin and the porous resin has functional gps. capable
of being chemically bonded to the metallic layer.

Dwg.0/22

L32 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:487471 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:87471
TITLE: Semifield trials of a bubbling insecticide
tablet, BCP-8702 against housefly larvae
AUTHOR(S): Kamada, Atsushi; Utsumi, Yosaburo;
Kamei, Masaharu; Ishii, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Proj., Earth Chem. Co., Ltd.,
Tokushima, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Science (College of General
Education, University of Tokushima) (1991), 24,
19-22
CODEN: TDKSBV; ISSN: 0563-6981
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A newly formulated insecticide tablet, BCP-8702 contg.. 0.5%
synthesized hormone mimic, S-31183, [4-phenoxyphenyl(RS)-2-(2-
pyridyloxy)propyl ether] was tested against eggs and larvae of the
housefly, *Musca domestica* (pyrethroids-resistant Miyakonojo strain)
under semifield conditions. The eggs and larvae were placed in the
breeding medium in a plastic container. The spraying soln. of
appropriate concn. was made by dissolving the tablets in tap water.
Two or 4 I soln. was sprayed on the surface of the medium by a hand
sprayer, so that the doses were 20, 40, 50, and 100 mg/m². The cor.
emergence inhibition rate (CEIR) was 100% at the 20 mg/m² section
until Day 10; 100% at the 40 and 50 mg/m² sections until Day 15; and
95% at the 100 and 200 mg/m² sections until Day 55. Therefore, the
tablet can control houseflies for about 1 mo, if applied at 40-50
mg/m², and for about 2 mo if applied at 100-200 mg/m² to the
breeding medium.

L32 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:487470 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:87470
TITLE: Semifield trials of a bubbling insecticide
tablet, BCP-8702 against mosquito larvae

09/889130

AUTHOR(S): Utsumi, Yosaburo; **Kamada, Atsushi;**
Kamei, Masaharu; Ishii, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Proj., Earth Chem. Co., Ltd.,
Tokushima, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Science (College of General
Education, University of Tokushima) (1991), 24,
13-17
CODEN: TDKSBV; ISSN: 0563-6981
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A newly formulated bubbling insecticide tablet, BCP-8702 contg. 0.5%
synthesized juvenile hormone mimic, 4-phenoxyphenyl(RS)-2-(2-
pyridyloxy)propyl ether (S-31183) was tested under semifield
conditions against 4th instar larvae of *Culex pipiens pallens* and
Aedes albopictus. This tablet effectively controls *C. p. pallens*
larvae, for about 1 mo if applied at >0.1 ppm and *A. albopictus*
larvae for about 1 mo, at >0.05 ppm of the active ingredient.

L32 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:487469 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:87469
TITLE: Laboratory evaluation of a bubbling insecticide
tablet, BCP-8702 against the housefly and
mosquito larvae
AUTHOR(S): Utsumi, Yosaburo; **Kamada, Atsushi;**
Kamei, Masaharu; Ishii, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Proj., Earth Chem. Co., Ltd.,
Tokushima, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Science (College of General
Education, University of Tokushima) (1991), 24,
7-11
CODEN: TDKSBV; ISSN: 0563-6981
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A newly formulated bubbling insecticide tablet, BCP-8702 contg. 0.5%
synthesized juvenile hormone mimic, 4-phenoxyphenyl(RS)-2-(2-
pyridyloxy)propyl ether (S-31183) was lab.-tested against eggs and
2-, 4-, and 6-day old larvae of the housefly. *Musca domestica*, and
4th instar larvae of *Culex pipiens pallens*, *Aedes albopictus*, *Ae.*
aegypti, and *Anopheles sinensis*. For the mosquito larvae, the
tablets were dissolved in water to obtain an appropriate concn.,
while for the housefly larvae, 50 mL of the soln. of an appropriate
concn. were added to 50 g of culture medium. The IC95 values were
0.47-1.25 ppm for the Takatsuki strain (susceptible) and 0.72-1.40
ppm for the Miyakonojo strain (pyrethroid-resistant) of the
housefly: 0.77 ppb for *C. pipiens pallens*; 0.150 and 0.173 ppb for
A. albopictus; 0.079 ppb for *A. aegypti*; and 0.468 ppb for *A.*
sinensis. Therefore, this tablet is highly effective for
controlling larval houseflies and mosquitoes.

L32 ANSWER 18 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-067358 JAPIO
TITLE: THERMOPLASTIC RESIN COMPOSITION
INVENTOR: **TABUCHI AKIRA;** NAKAMURA MORIHIKO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/889130

JP 02067358 A 19900307 Heisei C08L077-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1988-219417 19880901
ORIGINAL: JP63219417 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-219417 19880901
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 1990

AN 1990-067358 JAPIO

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a resin composition having sufficient mechanical properties and excellent conductivity by mixing a thermoplastic resin with a conductive potassium titanate fiber.

CONSTITUTION: The title **resin** composition is prepared by mixing a thermoplastic **resin** with 5-30wt.%, based on the total weight, conductive potassium titanate fiber. Examples of the thermoplastic **resin** include **polyamides**, polypropylene, polybutylene terephthalate, polyphenylene ether and thermoplastic elastomers. To obtain a composition further improved in conductivity, adhesion of coatings, etc., it is also possible to add conductive carbon black in an amount $\leq 7\%$ based on the total weight to the above **resin** composition. Conductive furnace black, among furnace blacks, such as Ketjen Black can be desirably used as the conductive carbon black because of its performances necessary for being conductive (for example, easy growth of a structure, small particle diameter, large surface area, low content of impurities which capture π -electrons, degree of graphitization, etc.).

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L32 ANSWER 19 OF 29 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST

ACCESSION NUMBER: 900423079 JICST-EPlus

TITLE: Field trials of BCP-8702 against mosquito larvae in ditches.

AUTHOR: ISHII TAKASHI
UTSUMI YOSABURO; **KAMADA ATSUSHI; KAMEI MASAHARU**

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Tokushima
Earth Chemical Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: J Sci Coll Gen Educ Univ Tokushima, (1990) vol. 23,
pp. 9-19. Journal Code: S0335A (Fig. 13, Tbl. 3, Ref. 14)
ISSN: 0563-6981

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: Japanese

STATUS: New

AB A newly formulated insecticide tablet, BCP-8702 containing 0.5% synthesized hormone mimic, S-31183 .cents.4-phenoxyphenyl (RS)-2-(2-pyridyloxy) propyl ether! was tested against Culex pipiens pallens larvae in 6 ditches; 5 ditches (Ditches 1-5) in Naruto and 1 (Ditch 6) in Kitajima from July to November 1987. These ditches were originally used for irrigation but are now also used for sewage. Their water volume and flowing direction are changed frequently. The tables were applied to them, so that the concentration of the active ingredient was 0.1, 0.06 or 0.03ppm to the estimated water volume of the treated ditches. Mosquito pupae were collected regularly from the treated ditches to decide the emergence inhibition rate(EIR).

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The effects of the insecticide were affected by environmental conditions such as climate, state of the ditches, and other factors. Under favorable conditions, the corrected EIR (CEIR) maintained almost 100% level for 10 days in all the treated ditches except for one. However, it changed variously afterwards; being 83.7% in 0.1ppm-treated Ditch 1 on Day 37; 48.8% in 0.06ppm-treated Ditch 6 on Day 61; and 6.9% in 0.03ppm-treated Ditch 2 on Day 37. Therefore, this tablet is as conveniently and effectively used against *Cx. pipiens pallens* larvae occurring in ditches as is Altosid 10F, an IGR insecticide that we had tested previously. (author abst.)

L32 ANSWER 20 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-074178 JAPIO
TITLE: MAGNETIC RECORDING AND REPRODUCING DEVICE
INVENTOR: TAMURA YUTAKA; KAMEI MASARU
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOKYO ELECTRIC CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 63074178	A	19880404	Showa	G11B021-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1986-218772 19860917
ORIGINAL: JP61218772 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-218772 19860917
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1988

AN 1988-074178 JAPIO

AB PURPOSE: To perform accurate recording/reproducing operation in spite of the generation of temperature changes by using a synthetic resin member of a small heat expansion coefficient to form at least one of an arm pulley or a positioning pulley.
CONSTITUTION: A magnetic head 26 revolves on a magnetic disk 6 and at the same time has reciprocating motion in the radius direction of the disk 6 by means of a steel belt 22 mounted on a revolution output part 30 and a control mechanism 31 via an arm pulley 28 of a head arm part 20 and a positioning pulley 23. Thus a spiral recording/reproducing track is formed by the head 26. Then the disk 6 extends as shown by a virtual line when the temperature changes and at the same time each parts related to the movement of the head 26 is subjected to heat expansion. Thus the head 26 moves. In order to eliminate the influence of said heat expansion, **polyamide** of synthetic **resin** member is used to form the pulley 28. As a result, the extension of the disk 6 due to the temperature changes is compensated completely in a 25~50°C temperature range.

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L32 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:74114 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:74114
TITLE: Inhibitory effects of Altosid 10F on the emergence of houseflies from poultry droppings
AUTHOR(S): Asano, Shoji; Kamada, Atsushi;
Kamei, Masaharu; Tani, Shigeo; Okamoto, Hidetoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochem. Projects, Earth Chem. Co., Ltd.,

09/889130

SOURCE: Tokushima, 771-01, Japan
Eisei Dobutsu (1984), 35(3), 307-14
CODEN: ESDBAK; ISSN: 0424-7086

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Lab. and field tests were performed to establish the practical usage of a juvenoid, methoprene [40596-69-8], as an alternative fly control agent in poultry houses. Effectiveness of methoprene was evaluated based on the inhibition of adult emergence of the house fly (*Musca domestica*) with a 10% slow release formulation, Altosid 10F. In the lab. test with 6-day-old larvae of the field strains the median inhibitory concn. of Altosid 10F in larval medium with poultry droppings was 1.32 ppm active ingredient. The persistence of Altosid 10F in the above medium under 25.degree. and 16-h light-8-h dark photoperiod was assayed with 6-day-old larvae on the 14th, 29th, and 50th day after application. It was assumed that Altosid 10F in the medium persisted as much as 52.6, 43.5, and 19.2% activity of original prepn. on the 14th, 29th, and 50th day, resp. In the field test 50, 25, and 12.5 ppm of Altosid 10F were sprayed at 2 L/m² by an elec. power sprayer onto poultry droppings. Among them 50 ppm spray demonstrated an effective control for longer suppression of adult emergence. The emergence inhibition of pupae collected from poultry droppings treated with 50 ppm of Altosid 10F were 88.1, 74.2, and 46.5% on the 7th, 13th, and 19th day after treatment, resp. The susceptibility of 2 field strains of fly against methoprene and 4 com. organophosphorus insecticides diazinon [333-41-5], trichlorfon [52-68-6], dichlorvos [62-73-7] and fenitrothion [122-14-5] was evaluated and compared with that of the susceptible lab. strain, Takatsuki strain, by topical application on 6-day-old larvae. Both field strains indicated high resistance 47-fold to all tested organophosphorus insecticides showing a max. resistance level at 330-fold to trichlorfon, but not appreciable resistance to methoprene was obsd. Therefore, methoprene does not have a cross-resistance relation with the 4 organophosphorus insecticides tested in these 2 field strains of housefly.

L32 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:541667 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:141667
TITLE: Insulating paper based on synthetic fibers
INVENTOR(S): Tani, Katsukazu; Noguchi, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kako Seishi Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 47012206	B4	19720415	JP 1967-24704	19670418
AB	In epoxy resin-impregnated insulation papers of nylon fibers, devitrification of nylon fiber with a solvent and/or a swelling agent improved the epoxy pickup. For example, a 1.5 denier nylon and fiber was impregnated with a 4:6 PhOH-MeOH mixt. at 23.deg. for 1 sec followed by MeOH at 22.deg. for 30 sec to give a devitrified fiber. A paper (180 .mu. thickness) prepd. from the above			

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devitrified nylon staple (3 mm length) 100, poly(vinyl alc.) fiber (binder) 20, and CMC 10 parts was impregnated with an epoxy resin bath for 3 min and dried at 120-30.deg. for 20 min to give an insulation paper contg. 6.54% epoxy, compared with 2.17% for a paper without devitrification. The epoxy bath was prepd. from an epoxy resin 100, a plasticizer 50, Cd stearate 1, Ba stearate 0.5, and toluene 34.5 parts.

L32 ANSWER 23 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-294070 JAPIO
TITLE: RESIN COMPOSITION FOR REFLECTOR
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; TSUTSUMI HIDESUKE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2002294070	A	20021009	Heisei	C08L077-06

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2001-102209 20010330
ORIGINAL: JP2001102209 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-102209 20010330
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2002

AN 2002-294070 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a material for reflector satisfying various kinds of requested physical properties in a high level and capable of suitably being used as a reflector.
SOLUTION: This **resin** composition for reflector is characterized by comprising 30-95 wt.% of a semiaromatic **polyamide** having ≥ 20 mol% ratio of the aromatic monomer in the total monomeric components and 5-70 wt.% of potassium titanate fiber and/or wollastonite.
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L32 ANSWER 24 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-073886 JAPIO
TITLE: CANISTER STRUCTURE FOR VEHICLE
INVENTOR: IGARASHI OSAMU; KAMEI MASAHARU
; KAMATA KAZU; TABUCHI AKIRA;
TANI KIYOSUMI; OZAKI KATSUNORI; SASAKI
MICHIAKI; SATO TOMOYUKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NIKKO IND CORP
AASU BIOCHEM KK
OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001073886	A	20010321	Heisei	F02M025-08

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-245130 19990831
ORIGINAL: JP11245130 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-245130 19990831
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined

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Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-073886 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide canister structure for vehicles capable of hindering any small animal from intruding into a drain pipe without impairing the workability.
SOLUTION: Canister structure is configured so that evaporated fuel is adsorbed by a canister body 10 and supplied to the engine together with the sucked air from a drain pipe 20, wherein the drain pipe 20 is furnished with an air suction hole 20A, and a tubular resin piece 22 containing chemicals of a nature to expel small animals is installed on the inner wall of the air suction hole 20A.
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L32 ANSWER 25 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-002915 JAPIO
TITLE: POLYAMIDE-BASED RESIN COMPOSITION
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI AKIYOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001002915	A	20010109	Heisei	C08L077-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-172219 19990618
ORIGINAL: JP11172219 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-172219 19990618
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

AN 2001-002915 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **polyamide**-based **resin** composition having excellent antistatic characteristics and simultaneously capable of keeping flexibility for a long period, and preventing a plasticizer from bleeding out.
SOLUTION: This **polyamide**-based **resin** composition comprises compounding 100 pts.wt. of a **polyamide resin** with 15-100 pts.wt. of a plasticizer and 5-100 pts.wt. of an electrically conducting filler having a specific surface of $\geq 500 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ (for example, carbon black).
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L32 ANSWER 26 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-309032 JAPIO
TITLE: PRODUCTION OF RESIN ANTENNA
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI AKIYOSHI; SHIBUYA HIROSHI; KADODE HIROYUKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000309032	A	20001107	Heisei	B29C045-14

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-118711 19990426

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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ORIGINAL: JP11118711 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-118711 19990426
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 2000

AN 2000-309032 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for producing a resin antenna by which a resin antenna with good radiation efficiency is inexpensively obtained.

SOLUTION: A method for producing a resin antenna wherein a radiation conductive body 6 is provided on the first surface S11 of a dielectric 5 formed of a resin and a grounded conductive body 7 is provided on the second surface, comprises a process wherein the first molding part 11 contg. the first surface S11 is molded by resin molding in such a way that the thickness is 0.5-0.8 mm and the first surface S11 becomes smooth, a process wherein the second molding part 12 contg. the second surface S12 is molded by arranging in advance the first molding part 11 in an injection molding mold and laminating it on the first molding part 11 by resin injection molding so as to make the second surface S12 smooth, a process wherein the radiation conductive body 6 is provided on the first surface S11 of the first molding part 11 and a process wherein the grounded conductive body 7 is provided on the second surface S12 of the second molding part 12.

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L32 ANSWER 27 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-212005 JAPIO

TITLE: SMALL ANIMAL-CONTROLLING RESIN COMPOSITION AND
SMALL ANIMAL-CONTROLLING MEMBER PREPARED BY
MOLDING THE SAME

INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; TANI KIYOSUMI
; INUBUSHI AKIYOSHI; KAMATA KAZU;
KAMEI MASAHARU; IGARASHI OSAMU

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
AASU BIOCHEM KK
NIKKO IND CORP

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000212005	A	20000802	Heisei	A01N025-10

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-9743 19990118
ORIGINAL: JP11009743 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-9743 19990118
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 2000

AN 2000-212005 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin composition having a strength, heat resistance and chemical resistance, capable of manifesting the performance of controlling small animals for a long term and used as a structural material or the like.

SOLUTION: This small animal-controlling resin composition includes (A) at least one kind of resins selected from the group consisting of a polyamide resin and a polyacetal one, (B) at least one kind of compounds selected from the group consisting of sulfonamide derivatives, suflonate

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ones, phosphate ones, phosphazene ones, carboxylic acid amide ones
and carboxylate ones and (C) a small animal-controlling chemical.
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L32 ANSWER 28 OF 29 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-036372 JAPIO
TITLE: SHEET HEATER, SHEET HEATER LENGTH, AND
MANUFACTURE OF HEATER
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI
AKIYOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000036372	A	20000202	Heisei	H05B003-20

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-202355 19980716
ORIGINAL: JP10202355 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-202355 19980716
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 2000

AN 2000-036372 JAPIO

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a sheet heater and its
manufacturing method using a long member as a heater whereby it is
possible to remove by heating such obstacle as fog, snow, ice
attachment, etc., on an automobile mirror and produce the heater to
serve for different uses at a low cost, with good producibility in a
specified phase and size.
SOLUTION: A sheet heater includes two films, and an opposing
electrode couple, an insulating film installed between the electrode
couple, and a positive temp. characteristic resistance heating body
having self-temp. controllability are pinched by the films. A long
stretching member 1 to constitute the sheet heater includes opposing
long stretching film belts, and opposing electrode couple 13/14,
insulating film 16 installed between the electrode couple, and
positive temp. characteristic resistance heating body having
self-temp. controllability are pinched by the film belts. This long
stretching member 1 is cut and an intended heater is produced.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-012201 JAPIO
TITLE: HEATER FOR MOTOR VEHICLE MIRROR
INVENTOR: TABUCHI AKIRA; INUBUSHI
AKIYOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

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AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a multipurpose motor vehicle mirror heater safely heating and removing obstacles such as mist, snow and ice, etc., attached on the periphery of the mirror, as well in the center.

SOLUTION: In this motor vehicle mirror heater 1, a positive temperature characteristic resistor heating element 15 having a self temperature control property between opposite film substrates 11, 12 which are formed into a prescribed elliptical shapes having the prescribed sizes so as to be applied to plural kinds of motor vehicles having various shapes and sizes. A pair of electrodes 13, 14 also occupy the elliptical area as a whole, and are comb-shape electrodes. Respective electrode teeth 131 of the one electrode 13 are aligned alternately adjacent to respective electrode teeth 141 of the other electrode 14. Intervals between the adjacent electrode teeth 131, 141 in the areas P1 corresponding to both longitudinal end parts of the film substrates 11, 12 are narrower than those in the area P2 corresponding to the center of the film substrates.

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